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CHARACTER

OFAN

Ill-Court-Favourite:

Representing the

MISCHIEFS

That flow from

Ministers of State

When they are

More Great than Good,

The Arts they use to Seduce their Masters, and the Unhappiness of Princes, that are Curs'd with such Destructive Servants.

Read.

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Addresses and sedulous Applications of Courtiers, how greedily Men, reputed wife, sell their Liberties, and sacrifice their Time, with what Patience they undergo Attendance more grievous than the Toil of Algier-Gally-Slaves, or Popish Pilgrimages, will be ready to imagine, that it must needs be some wondrows to imagine, that it must needs be some wondrows to imagine, which deserves such Superstition; nor

can expect less than the Philosophers-Stone, where he sees so many Furnaces set on work,

and fo rare Alchymists engag'd.

If he cast but a superficial Eye on the losty Flights of the Favourites of Princes, how in Effect they manage all the Reins of the Common-Wealth, tho' their Masters sit in the Saddle; how they give Laws to the People, by recommending Judges; nay biass Religion it self, by bestowing Ecclesiastical Dignities and the fattest Benefices; and make the bravest Sword-Men kiss their Feet, since they can neither get, nor hold any Command of Honour or Profit, but through their good Graces.

He, I say, that remarks all this, and also how their seeming Virtues, and perhaps but imaginary Abilities, are magnify'd and multiply'd, and even their Errors with Veneration conceal'd, extenuated, or justify'd, with what Ease they trample upon their Adversaries, and prefer their Dependants; how can be refrain from drawing at so tempting a Lottery, or escape those delicious Charms, which would almost delude a Stoick, to mistake such a Fortune for his Summum Be-

But alas! these are only Outsides to amuse the Ignorant, these stately Scutcheons serve but to hide a dead Corpse, and these excellent Odours to persume a Sepulchre; The Factions, wherewith every Court and State is perpetually pregnant; the Envy and Emulation, which, though not so loud, is yet perhaps server than open War; the Spies, which (like Eunuchs in Turky) are there set upon all Mens Actions, and the slippery Paths on which they walk; the keen and pession.

pestilent Slanders against which Innocency it fels is scarce Armour of Proof: These and a Thousand other Inconveniencies are not prefently discover'd; and indeed, 'tis perhaps sit they should be concealed, lest otherwise Men of Sence and Integrity avoid Courts, as Persons in Debt do Prisons, and dread Greatness like

Infection.

Which would yet be more apprehended, if they could have either the Prudence or Leisure to reflect, how many Persons, that in a private Station were bonest, just and resolute Patriots, when once preserved to the Missortune of being Great, have abandon'd all Thoughts of the publick Weal: Their Integrity retired to give Place to their Fortune; too rank Preserment stifled their Honesty, and thence forward they aim'd only to advance their own narrow Interest, and blow short-liv'd Sparks to warm their private Fingers out of the publich-Ashes of their ruin'd Country.

Their Innocency lasts scarce fo long at Court. as the first Man's did in the Terrestrial Paradice : Though they were not micked before, yet they believe they ought to become So; and therefore as the foolish Wiseman of old flung all his Goods into the Sea, that he might more freely Philofo- 1 phize, they refolve to rid themselves of their Consciences, that with less Encumbrance they may manage the Affairs of State. They conceit Pride necessary to support their Dignity; and that, fhould they not swell and look Big, their Condition would be nothing chang'd; that Civility would reduce them to that Equality, whence they had forc'd themselves with so much Trouble; to avoid Contempt, not being able to render themselves

themselves respected, they study to make themselves seared. They esteem, that there is no Way lest to blot out the Memory of their former Quality, but by the present Objects of their Tyranny; and that they shall not hinder the People from Laughing at their Insirmities, but by imploying them to meep for their own Mise-

ries, and complain of their Cruelties.

One would think it Bedlam-Folly, that Men. not unacquainted with History, and sufficiently warn'd by Experiences of their own Times. should adventure on the very same Precipices. on which, All, that went before them, broke their Necks; but we must remember, that Ambition is as blind as Love : They (like the famous fond Philosopher) are gazing at Stars, till they tumble into the Ditch : Their Eyes are always fixt on the glittering Vanities above, fuggefted by a deluded Imagination, fo they never look down on the Wrecks and featter'd Fortunes, and dismembred Bodies, and forfeited Heads, and infamous Memories of their Predecessors. For few have the Wisdom to foresee, how hard it is in Greatness to pursue bonest and safe Maxims; what Resolution is required, for the Potent to be innocent; fordid Interests they are forced to espouse, and by what insensible Degrees they are brought at last to swallow those Actions and Compliances without Relactancy, which at first they look'd upon with Deteffation; what long fince was observed of Sejanus, holds true of many latter Tympanies of Grandeur, that their Favour is not to be purchased without some notable Crime ; you must part with your Honour, nay your Soul, if you expect Promotion from fuch Spirits: ed simment

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gen exti of I Spirits: If this were sufficiently weigh'd, we may justly presume, such as have a strict Regard to Honesty, would not so precipitate themselves into publick Affairs, and stand gaping like greedy Camelions to be pussed up with the tainted Air of haughty and luxurious Courts, where Interest can scarcely be preserved (unless by Miracle)

without a Shipwreck of Conscience.

But (to make our Approaches a little nearer) if it be so ricklish a Thing for even a good Man to abide long in Honour, without becoming like the Beaft that perisheth, and acting dishonourable Things; what then shall we say of those portentuous Meteors, that sometimes blaze in that fuperior Orb, noxious Exhalations, drawn up by the wanton Beams of Favour, from the Slime and Filth of the World, and which presage more Calamities, than a Comet, to those Nations in which they appear? Infalent Giants! that combate, with display'd Colours, the Authority of the Fundamental Laws, and all Methods of Jufice; who in the Government of a State, produce a Delign form'd for its Ruin; who grow fat and burly from the Juice and Substance of exhausted Provinces; who build their own Houses with the Wreck and Dissipation of a whole Kingdom. Princes and great Men would be happy, if without dying by Proxy, they could live in Person: They are born oft Times with excellent Qualities, and are calm Seas, fill'd with Riches and Power, that might do good to all the World, if the Winds would but let them flow gently according to their own Nature. But as extraordinary Beauties are courted by Variety of Lovers, fo fuch exalted Conditions rately want a Swarm . a swarm of Flatterers, meer Insects, bred out of Putrisaction by the Warmth of Royal Sunshine, that under the Umbrage of Adorers, make themselves Masters, and by a Colour of Service, exercise an Empire even over those that think they command the Universe; whose sacred Names in such a Case, become but a Pass-Port to Mischiefs; their Authority, a Sanctuary to Crimes; their Revenues, but Tinder to Debauchery, and Supplies for Riot; their Power, an Instrument of Revenge, and a Scourge and Plague to those very People whom it ought to cherish and protect.

What shall we say of these insufferable Grandees, who reck their private Spleens, with the Hands and Arms of their Master? Who declare all those guilty of High Treason, who do not fall prostrate before them? who by fatal Wars and dishonourable Treaties of Peace, by abandoning the true Interest of their Country, and playing the Mountebanks with the Body Politick, till they cast it at once into a Fever, and a Consumption, endeavour all they can to bring the People into Despair; and would gladly reduce the honester Sort of Men to so miserable a Condition, as to be unable to fave themselves, but in a Revolt; that so they may palliate their own Villanies by others forc'd Disobedience; and trip off with the Spoils of a Nation in a general Combustion of their own Kindling?

Observe them in Ancient History (for meddle not with our Times) they first ruin the People, and then, if not themselves, their Masters, and many Times bring Destruction on all Three. Their Courses are all violent and do-

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mineering, they own no Laws, but Will and Pleasure; their Space is always Full-Speed, they whip and lash like Masters of a Bridewell, rather than Persons intrusted with the Governance of Freemen: All to them is Plunder, all is Prey : They cannot feed but on dead Bodies; they first rifle the Ship they fail in, and then wilfully frand her, to conceal their own Robberies: Tho' they came only out of the Dirt, and to fpeak truly, are of Kin to no Body, yet theu believe themselves the Heirs of all the World: there is no Officer of the Crown, no Governor of a Place, whose Succession they do not pretend unto; they think they are not in Safety, fo long as their is any Man in Credit or Authority, that is not a Creature of their own rai-Ting.

Such People commonly introduce themselves by low Means, and for the most Part. such as are dishonest and vile; they not seldom owe the Commencement of their Fortune to a well-dane'd Sarabrand, to Agility of Body, to the Beauty of their Face, or the Interest of a Strumpet: They make themselves valu'd by shameful secret Services, whose Payment is not publickly to be demanded. In a Word, they wise Antiquity allow'd no Entrance into the Temple of Homour, but thro' that of Viriue; yet these croud themselves into Credit by the Recommendation of Vice, their Crimes, which truly deserve the Halter and the Ax, are the sole Roundels, whereby they mount the Ladder of rowring Preference.

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Nor is their Progress unsuitable to their Rise; their Design being only to make complaisant B 2 Pro-

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Propositions; they enquire not whether they profit, or incommode; if they do but please tis enough. They infinuate themselves into their Master's Favour, by the Intelligence they endeavour to keep with his Passions; and having once possest themselves of his Mind, they feize on all the Avenues, and leave not fo much as an Entrance for his Great or Privy Council, nay, scarce for his Confessor: How weak and tender soever his Inclinations may be to Evil, they water and cultivate them with fo much Art and Diligence, that presently there fprings up a great Tree from a little Seed, and a violent and opinionated Habit from a light Disposition.

These are the Petroniusses and the Tigillinusses about Nero; these are the Advocates of Voluptousness, the Pest of a Realm, and the Evil Genii

of Kings.

'Tis incredible to think how many Charms they use, without imploying those of Magick (of which yet the People forbear not to accuse them.) How ingenious are they to invent new Pleasures to a sated and disgusted Soul, and with what pungent Sharpness do they awaken the sleeping Lusts, which languish and can no more.

Yet do they not at the first Onset become abfolute Conquerors, but for a Time dispute with
Virtue, which shall gain the Ascendent in the
Court of a Prince of Eighteen; sometimes she
gets the better, sometimes is repuls'd, so that
for a short Season there is a divided or alternate
Empire over his Affections, a Kind of Twylighe
hetween Good and Ill, just Government and
Tyranny

Tyranny party per Pale, Projects brave and good are refolu'd upon, but before they can come to Execution, the Humour is alter'd, good Councels are given, but e'er they take Impression on his Mind, a Debauch is contriv'd, which dashes them out of his Memory, and they are thought of no more. Honest Burrhus is hearken'd to perhaps; but thefe Court-Earwigs will take Care he never shall be believ'd.

However, thus far, they are like Seneca's Ballance, and Things are not yet grown desperate; but at last, they carry away all before them: The Epicure destroys as much in three Days, as the Stoick built in five Years: Having undermin'd or storm'd the Fortress, they by Piccemeals dismantle it, and undo the whole Frame: They affault their Master's good Parts one after another; from petty Sallies of Humour and fociable Revels, and a refreshing Glass, and blushing Gallantries, they lead him on Step by Step to the utmost Degrees of Debauchery, Adulteries, Perjuries,

Cruelty, and Tyranny.

At first they content themselves to breath in his Ears, that is not necessary for a Prince to be so precisely Religious, so frietly Just, so nicely Temperate, or io very much an honest Man : That it's fufficient, if he is not Wicked; that Wine and Women were defign'd to sweeten the Toils of Empire; and the Fair created on Purpose for the Diversion of the Great: That he would put himself to too much Trouble to make himself belov'd; that he only ought to prevent his being Hated; or, if that cannot be, to render himself feared, will do as well: That folid and perpetual Probity is too heavy and too difficult, fince its

its Umbrage and Counterfeit hath no less Splendor than the Original, and produceth the same Effects; that a virtuous Action or two, kind and popular, (which is no great Matter of Cost) beingly fitly perform'd, may serve to entertain his Reputaion; nor will they leave him in 160 fair a Way; after having made him esteem Good, as an indifferent Thing, they make him approv III, as reasonable, and afford Vice the Colour of Virtue, and represent those Things, which are the Shame of all the Rest of Mankind, as peculi-

ar Ornaments of Majesty.

To authorize his worst Actions, great Examples shall not be wanting; they tell him, it is not in Turky, and amongst Barbarians, that he is to look for Precedents, that all Things are lawful to the Powerful, or at least any Thing may be made appear to be so to the Simple. God's own People, the Holy Nation (fay they) Sir, will furnish you with Instances more than enough: That very King that built the Temple, was also the Founder of a Seraglio, and we at this Day fee at Constantinople but a Copy of what was formerly to be feen at Jerusalem; you content your felf, even in the Heat of full Veins and Vigour of Youth, with half a Score, or forty or fifty Women only; whereas he, that was the wifest Prince the Earth could ever boaft of, even the fuperlative Solomon, in his old Age, had fix Hundred, which the Holy Scripture implies to be Legitimate Wives, without reckoning those which were his Concubines: And have you not heard of the last Will of his Father David, and of those gallant Things he commanded by his Testament? We shall not exaggerate them, only befeech you

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to consider, by how many Deaths he counselled

his Son to secure his own Life.

Nay, Sir, fince the Law of Grace, and amongst. Christian Princes, you cannot find more Sweetnels; you are nice perhaps to abandon a Child, or stagger to expose a Son that never disoblig'd you : But (to omit the Practife of Mahometans, and the modern Example of the late most Catholick King in the unfortunate Don Carlas) the great Constantine, that most holy, most religious, and most divine Emperor (as he hath been call'd by the Mouth of Councils) did much more than this, for he caus'd his own Son to be put to death upon the first Suspicion, which was falfly suggested to him: 'Tis true, he regretted his Execution, and acknowledg'd his Innocency; but this Acknowledgment came too late, and his Regret lasted but four and twenty Hours; he thought himself quit, by causing a Statute to be erected in Memory of the Deceas'd, with this Inscription, To my Son Chrispus, whom I caus'd to die unjustly.

Do you referve your absolute Authority: Will you always stand upon fustice and Title, and vain Punctilio's of Equity? Dare you not use Force when the Good of your Affairs requires it? The Example of the Mighty Charlemaign, who is one of the Saints of the Church, as well as one of the Nine Vorthies, may secure you against all the Scruples your Conscience can make; he knew neither a better, nor greater Right, than that of Arms, the Pommel of his Sword serv'd him for his Seal and Signet. To this Day there are Privileges sound granted, and Donations of Lands made, by that good and or-

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thodox Emperor, Rowland and Oliver being prefent, seal'd with the Pommel, and which he swore he would warrant with the Edge of the same Sword.

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Would you rule absolutely? At your Pleasure leavy Taxes, and dispose of both the Goods and Lives of your Subjects? You shall therein do nothing new or extraordinary. All the mighty Monarchs of the East, have done it these many hundred Years; and the most Christian King practifes it at this Day. Discover not so much Weakness, as to regard the Sighs and Groams of your People, who are but animated Dirt, pratling Beafts, Creatures defign'd to be Slaves, as well by Nature as Fortune : What else are they born for, what else are they good for, but to be Instruments of your Pleasure, and Sacrifices to your Glory? The only Way to preferve your Authority, is to curb the Vermine, and keep them miferable. Do they wince under your Rods? Then scourge them with Scorpions. Are they not your Vassals? Why then do they complain? Shall Slaves be allow'd to murmur and capitulate? If their Tears grow troublesome, wash them away with their Blood.

There have been Favourites, mention'd in Histories, that have instructed Princes in these and the like pernicious Lessons, and being at last tir'd out with desending Crimes, with Precedents, to excuse some new unparalles'd Extravagance, they freely have told their Prince, that when their was no Example to be found, he might make one; that what had been formerly been unheard of, wou'd, being done, cease to be so; that it would be shameful for the Soverreign

raign Authority, to give an Account of any thing it commands; and misbecome him, who hath Armies and Fleets to maintain his Actions, to feek Words or Pretences either to disguise or

Justify them.

There is not a Man (this is the Language of the Sejanusses and the Plantusses) innocent in all the Parts of his Life, and who in his Soul envies not his Superiors; and whom they envy they hate. Therefore the Prince cannot but condemn the Guilty, nor strike any, but his Enemies; confequently, he gratisses him, whom he bereaves only of his Goods, in that he takes not away his Honour, and leaves him his Life. Honesty and Justice are Virtues proper for Merchants and Lawyers; not for Sovereigns. That to be Slaves to their Words, is to depose themselves, and abandon their Prerogatives.

Thus in a Way of fooling and telling of Fables, they perswade the Prince, that he is not oblig'd by his Promises, nor ought to hearken to the Fancies of Preachers, or Dotages of Legislators; but stands exempted, by his Quality, from all Laws Divine and Human; nor is obliged by Ties of Justice or Prudence: And that it belongs to him Jure Divino, to define unto Men what is Good and Ill; to declare unto the World what for the future he will have to be Just or

Unjust, as well in Morality as Policy.

Thus are Tyrants made; and from this Stock Monsters are engender'd; from such Commencements, we come to set Rome on Fire, to butcher the Senate, to dishonour Nature with Debauches, and declare War against it by Parricides. These wheedling Whisperers are the first Causes

Causes of so many Miseries; and did not these Winds blow, we should be sensible of none of thefe Tempests and Hurricanes, able to discompose the Harmony of the best settl'd Governments in the World.

Wherefore, fince in the whole Bulk of fublunary Beings, there is no Good, of fo great Ufe, and which so universally communicates it self. as a good Prince; nor any Ill, which disperseth it it felf further, or is more pernicious than a bad one: Can there be any Punishments great enough in all the Extent of human Juftice, for those who change this Good into Ill; who corrupt fo falutiferous and fo excellent a Thing? They had far better have poison'd all the Wells and all the Fountains in their Countries; nay, should they infect the Rivers themselves, Water might be gotten from elfewhere, even Heaven would still furnish us with some refreshing Drops: But here of Necessity we must either Choak, or drink Poison: Against these domestick Ills, we are not permitted to use foreign Remedies; We are obliged to continue miserable by the Laws of our Religion; and to obey Furies and Madmen, not only out of Fear, but also for Conscience Sake.

For which Cause, fince the Persons of Princes, what soever they be, ought to be inviolable and facred, and that the Characters of God's Finger makes an Impression, which we are to reverence, on what Matter foever it be engraven; no Wonder, if Subjects turn all their Hatred against these Flatterers, which cast them into those Miseries without Redemption : If they pursue, with all Manner of Execrations, these evil Councellors, which give them Ill Princes, and the second of the first the first the

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which provoke Innocents to Murther, and good Natures to barbarous Cruelties: 'Tis their pernicious Advice, which occasions all fatal Resolutions. Their Maxims of Fire and Blood afsure and fortify Malice, when it is as yet timorous and doubtful, they sharpen what cuts;
they precipitate what is falling; they encourage
the Violent to run after the Prey, they inflame
the Desires of the Avaricious to invade their
Peoples Goods, and those of the Lascivious to,
dehauch their Daughters and ravish their Wives.

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But if they meet with Natures, which are not susceptible of those strong Passions, and which by their Complexions, are in an equal Degree distant from Vice and Virtue; if they light on those fost Princes, who are without Sting or Spirit, and have small Inclinations to great and mighty Evils, but rather propense to Ease and Effeminate Delights; such as divide their Time. between the Cup and the Bed, and are more intent at the Theatre, than the Council Chamber. 'Tis still so much the worse for those People. who live under them, for abuling the Simplicity. of their pliant Mafter; and taking the Advantage, which their Spirit hath over his; they themselves reign openly, and their unjust Dominion adds to the Weight of Tyranny, the Shame that occurs from suffering it from a particular private Person and Fellow Subject.

You cannot imagine the Wiles and Artifices they use to attain hereunto, and totally to subject to themselves the Prince. Their Method is, to sour him with Glory in the Establishment of their Fortune. They give him to understand through several Trunks, that his Predecessors,

who

who were nothing more powerful than He made some far greater Creatures of their own that 'tis more fafe to raise up new People, who have no Dependance, and who shall only hold from his Majesty, than to use Persons of ancient Birth, and of known Probity, whose Affections and Party may be already made; That it concerns his Honour, not to leave his Works Imperfett, but to labour for their Embellishment, after he has established their Solidity. That he ought to put them in a Condition, that they may not be ruin'd, but by themselves. That if he yields to the Desires of his ancient Nobility who will endure no Companions; or if he confents to the Complaints and Petitions of his People, who are ever Enemies to all Growing Greatness; he will not for the Future have the Power to reward a Servant, or to gratify those that oblige him. But must live a Precarious King, a meer Duke of Venice, a Shadow of Royalty, and be forc'd to call an Assembly of the States, to dispose of the least Office in the Kingdom; befides, they represent, that he cannot abandon a a Person, who hath been so dear unto him, without condemning the Conduct of many Years, and rendering a publick Testimony either of past Blindness or present Fickleness. Nor wants this Argument its Force; for 'tis certain, that having begun to love any Object for the Love of it felf, Time presently adds our own Interest to the Merit of the Thing, the Defire that we have that all the World should believe, that our Election was good, makes the Action of Necessity, which before was voluntary; so that what hath been done against Reason, being not to be iustify'd

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justify'd, but by an headstrong Perseverance; we never think that we have done enough; and upon this fond Conceit, tho' never so much Reason be offer'd to discontinue our Affection, yet it seems, we are oblig'ds in Point of Honour, to defend our Judgment.

Now, if these Temptations can shake stable Minds, and sometimes make Wise Men fail; we need not be astonish'd, if they easily over-throw weak Princes, who make use only of borrow'd Reason, and who will yield themselves to be perswaded by a very mean Eloquence, so it but suits with their already byas'd Inclina-

tion decomen

And when once a Prince is engag'd in the making of this Subject (whom as much without Merit, as beyond Measure he dotes upon) Great, He speaks of him no more, but as his Enterprize, and the utmost Effort of his Prerogative and creative Power, and fo goes on in a blind Zeal, till, without minding it, he even adores what he hath made; like the Statuaries of Athens, who from their own handy Work chose their Gods: His Thoughts, which should be employ'd for Glory, and the publick Good of his Realm, and have no other Object, but the Safety and Welfare of his People, are all at an End in this pitiful Design; in blowing up a gaudy Bubble of Honour, as vain and trivial, and yet no less Gay, than that which Children raise with a Quill from Water and Soap; he opens to him all his Coffers, and pours out Treasures on him, as much in Despight of others, as to benefit him: And at last, when he he hath conferr'd on him all the Offices of the Kingdom, and leder has a proof of mont along the

all the Ornaments of his Crown, and has nothing left to give him but his own Person, he surrenders that too with so absolute and so total a Resignation; that in the very Monasteries, there is not an Example of a Will more subjected

and more perfectly renouncing it felf.

Hence forwards he appears not at Council, but when his Presence is necessary to authorize some extravagant preresolv'd Design; in the Debate of which he never bore a Part; and is content to thew himself for no other Purpose, but to justify, what those that advised him to it. are both afraid and assimiled to own; he is amused with petty Divertisements, unworthy of his Condition and of his Age, They take from about him all, that dare speak Truth; they ruin under several Pretences, all that's Eminent and Virtuous in the State, and he imagins, because they tell him fo, that all this is absolutely necessary for his Service, and the Support of his Government; thus Seneca must be butcher'd before Nere could turn perfect Monster, and Boetius banish'd by Theodoricus, at the Perswasion of his three fatal Favourites, because that good and wife Statesman was an Obstacle to their lewd Deligns.

To ruin honest Patriots, that would stop the unhappy Torrent, Slanders are raised, and Calumnies advanced, and salse Informations encouraged, they are seized, on general Rumours without specifying their Crime, and condemn'd unheard as Enemies to Religion and State: Those that are rich and peaceable, are entrap'd by Informers, and penal Edicts let soose upon them: Those whose past Services and undoubted Loyalty maintain them in repute, and whose Fidelity is

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without Reproach, are employ'd in chargeable, or put into hazardous Attempts, and ungrateful Offices; either that they may lose their Reputation or themselves. Some are driven away by an absolute Command to retire, others Honourably banish'd by an Embassy; and in the Room of all these, the ambitious domineering Cabal place Persons at their own Devotion, who never look farther than their Benefactors, and stop at the next Cause of their Fortune; and therefore study to serve and advance their Interests, who raised them, not the Princes, the still they call themselves his Servants, and would be thought the greatest Zealoss for his Honour:

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Thus may an unfortunate Prince, come to be at the Mercy and Discretion of his Favourite he shall not cast a Look, but presently a Spy renders the other an Account; nor utter one Word, but what is told him again; fo that in the Midft of his own Court, and amonst all his Guards, he shall be inviron'd with none but Savages, that prey upon him; not having one faithful Tonque about him, that dare truly represent his Peoples Sufferings; nor one honest Ear, to whom he may tell his own: Besides, he quickly becomes so far engaged, that there is no Way for him to release himself, the other making all the World his real Enemies, or fuspected for such, that he may have none but him to trust: And by having long had the Possesfion of Affairs, which he communicates with none, he alone understanding all, and knowing the State, he at last becomes a necessary Evil. which in the Whowledge and Wonwhich neither can the Prince be cured of, but

by a dangerous Remedy.

After this Manner, in an absolute Peace, being at Amity with his Neighbours, no foreign Enemy appearing on the Frontiers, without striking a Stroke, or having ventured farther than from the Palace to the Theatre, may a Prince insensibly fall into another Man's Power, which next to the Defeat of an Army, is the worft Thing that could happen; and to speak home. the Battle of Pavia was not fo fatal to Francis the first, nor the taking of Rome to Pope Clement the feventh; for if their Difgrace was great it was not voluntary; if they lost their Liberty, they in their Afflictions preserv'd the Glory of their Courage; and if they were taken Prisoners, 'twas by a great Emperor, who was their Enemy, and not by one of their petty Subjects : There is no Captivity so miserable, so base, nor fo infamous, as that of a Prince, who fuffers himself to be shackled in his Cabinet, and by one of his own; he can never exercise a more cowardly Patience, nor be more shamefully happay: Suppose a King should eat his People to the very Bones, and live in his own State as in an Enemy's Country, he would not fo far estrange himself from the Duty of his Place, as when he obeys another; there is, 'tis true, a vast Difference betwixt Tyranny and Royalty; yet the former resembles the latter a great deal more than Servitude. It's at least some Kind of Government, and one Way of commanding Men, although a very ill one. But for a Sovereign to give up himfelf as a Prey to three or four perty Fellows, in the Knowledge and Conduct

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dech of sall his Affairs; certainly there pannot been more misserable interrignum. than such a Prince's Life; a during which he doth nothing, and yet doth all those Rvils; which may happen to the People.

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didn this Condition he is civilly dead, and hath as it were, deposed himfelf; it is only his Effigies, which is used in Rublick ; which, out of Custom. and for a Show, hath some Homages, paid, and ufelefs Congees made to it. But in Effect, Royalty is forfaken, and Favour only courted, and a civil Idolatry committed of for as fome Super-Stitious Bigots fay ten Ave-Maria's to one Pater-Nofter, and call an hundred Times oftner upon St. Francis, than on our Saviour grio in this Cafe. where one addresses himself to the King, forty Suiters apply themselves to the Favourite & for indeed to go to the Prince without his Mediation would be a certain Course to spoil your Business. though never to just in it felf ion advantageous there appear'd one of the Hernishland and or

What a brave Thing it was in former Times, to see a King of Castile, who durft not walk abroad, nor put on a new Suit, without the Permission of Alvanes de Lunes of la Favours which others demanded of his Majesty, he himself was obliged to obtain from him. The most he could do, was to recommend their Petitions to his Favourite, and to do good Offices with him for those whom he loved. How preposterous would it be to see such a Courtier ias he was; who revoked the Elections of his Prince, turn'd those out of their Places, to whom his Master had granted them, nay proceeded to that Height of Insolence, that he took it weby ill, that his Ma-

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ther should opice in his Life offeritolized a Paper, which he presented him to Sign and complained, that this was to upbratch his Eideling, and songer his was to upbratch his Eideling,

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But there are She-Favourites as well as Bearded Ones hand thos this be the Weaker Sex eyet both their Paffidni and Buchaniment have the ftronger of the two Horoules and Matiles were not the only Here anthan trackled too the Diftaff: -Love has often movern'd the Politicks, and the Fortune of a whole Wingdom become the Passimenof as Debauthed Women; for it's too true, that fuch Persons have Brangely derided the Authoritymol the Laws and the Majefty of Empire; more than once they have transpled under Foot Ctowns and Spepters they have taken Pleasuret and sported themselves with the Violation of Justiced and Gloried in their cruel Pride in afflicting and areadring Homan-kind miscrable : Tis not longladinge there appear'd one of these Heroinals who was atten Tto fo high a Degree of Infolency, What having been follicited about accertain Affair, which had been represented unto her, as just and facile to Beltioper that the might the more willingly Thiploy Her felf thereib : he answered, with a Fiercenel's worthwofther Sex and Protellion, That the word not hen Gredit fo Lavifly; that another might Groe in of dicht an Occasion, and just and possible Things of the part, the saroftomed her felf only to undertake those, Signich were Unjuft and impossibles of bedev

fuch an one, how many Violences are committed under the Shadow of the festatal overgrown Medlers? la-

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Medlers ? Such a quiffed up Syloibin hach enpt a Good or artiackey, who believes fit not to be his Right and Reiviledge, storsabufe/at hisoflyafure: any other Subject, and by allette ing only that he belongs to Juch agertat Minion, 169mmies all Outrages with Impidity affronts Juoffice, land obaresitell I you no your Teeth nafter the thas cheated and labufed you, mever for grieve dully, that you are obliged, and ought to thank him for his Coviliry that he did not Mutther his ordinary Idlenets, or over Conceit of uove All this while I non loved a far Twhat is this to the Prince And wet with alla Deterance be it spoken he danhot woodsid itob bebroholly de niocent of othe Midearviagons Hischandranceris not Unblameablenshis, Planiebcel de ceinois ange Mirtue pand dbe Disonders which reither be knows not affin wwhich he faffers, and in puted to him before, Godd exidn asbifuhimable had done othems, and bherefobe febrate Phince, while was tactording vacoro God's now ny alleast win express Terms defiresuhimo and chat Vine rehell Fervency -off his most is addent a Primers what he mother cleanse him from secret Fault sprands acquien bim from the Sine afacthers; which olast Word intimates, the o Winks sought not it an content themfelves within pelfonal "Inno ency; than dit is not enough for shom to be fuft, if they lofe whemselvess andwdestray their People by the Injuftice of stheir Minifters which becomes their own, betause they tolerate it, and Countenance it, by Consiving and not Punishing it with Severitys Qui nont prohibet, quum poteft, b Jubets that bas ; how of bas thank of mady .

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Not to multiply Bxamples & Can King Aha-Theris be justified, who in a Moment abandoned to the Vengeance of a perhicious Haman. to many thousand innocent Lives and those too of the Select People of God, without inquiring into their Crimes, or making any Reflection on what he granted a He had doubtlefs no bloody Defign, norbany Imagination, whither that inhuman Commission, he fo readily deliveridu with this Royal Signer, would stend; and his ordinary Idleness, or over Conceit of the Toffice and Prudence of this Pavourite, fuffer'd him not to take saw further Cognizance of cit. which rendred timideubly Culpable to permit fo many Murchers! and wet to the ignorant ofoit. For lound tels Mittily, than Indiciously Seman brings in Clavaine in the other World, and fome Wen reproaching him with A bundance of Murthers Idone under this Name, who presided not Guilty and protested herdid hot so much as know what officer meant, flor ever heard of those Sufferersa Namies before, dupon which the Ghot of Augustur poste up; and said albow Miscreams we talk not where of the Slaughters thou haft committed, but lofithafa thou haft not known; for it is to owre frame fub obing to a King to be Ignorant e of sihe Evil that paffes lin his King dom, whan to all in! Tupius ignorafti, quamo meidifti, quons son

great Events are mot always produced by great Caufes w The Springs are hid, which move these wast Machines of State, that externally appear, and when those Springs happen to be truly discover do we are astonished to see them so small and so weak; and half asham'd

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of the bigh Opinion we had before conceived of them. A Fig of Jesloufy in an amourous Intrigue between two particular Perfons. hath more than once been the Caufenof a general War, A little neflective look attend man gay Homour, an Affront to la Page la Whisper and a Nod, a Tale told at the King's going to Red, is in Appearance nothing; and you this Nothing, hath been the Beginding of Tragedies, wherein a Searof Blood hath been fied, and an Hundred Heads made fly, b'Tis but a Cloudy which passes, a small Stain in the Corner of the Air, which wanishes rather than rabides and vetelitis this light Vapour, this lalmost imperceptible Cloud, which raiseth the most fatal Tempests, Twhich shake almost the Foundations of the Earth The Reople whenrever bWan is proclaimed, think it their Someandignis Historiche; athat 'tist ton Revenge fome infufferable Affronts; ord have Reparations of watt Damages fustain'd; ethat l'is to prevent an Invation or fecure their dipanquility, to enocreafe Traffick or force by Arms the neceswarp Conveniences of Peace: When in Truth, perhaps all this Buste and Hazaid, this Blood and Trea fune confum'd, proceeds only from the Capricio's of two or three Penfiohary Courtiers, that are content to shazard the Ruis of their own Maker and Country to advance the Deligns, of fome powerful Neighbour, that Under-hand, feeds them with Gold; or from fome other unthought of Whim, if not altogether fo Base, more Ridiculous and Amada: the Omea might have gone the Journey with I has become and a finaller Equipage.

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be I doubt not but the mighty Xerxes made most specious Pretences to justify his Arms when he made his Inroad upon Greece, and his Manifesto's told Wonders of his Intentions : he had receiv'd (I'll warrant you) Injuries, which he was bound to chastise; and had a Right, which he was oblig'd to affert; fo that he could not without Diminution to his Glory, refrain the Expedition; he forgot not to tell them, that he labour'd for the Repose of the World, and to unite Europe with Afia; that he, the mighty Monarch of the East, came to chastife the party Tyrants, and that he came purely out of Compassion to the People, and offer'd them a rich, glorious/Liberty, instead of a poor and Shameful Servitude at There is no doubt but he falfified his Defign feveral Ways; and perhaps fwore; that it was immediately inspit'd thim infompthe linmortal Gods, and that the Sun chanfelf was the Author of his March; yet notwithflanding all this Parade and Colours of lustice and Religion; the Bottom of the Bufinels was in Truth only this, a Greek Physician, the Queen's Domestick; having a Mind to review the Port of Pyraum, and tafte the Figs of Achens, pur this Fancy of Warminto his Miftres's Head, and got her to engage her Hosband in the Attempt. So that the King of Kings, the Poillant, Redoubtable Kernen railed an Army of three hundred thousand Combatants, levell'd the Mountains, drank up Rivers, and ovenburthen'd the Sea, &c. only to bring back a Mountebank into his own Country. Surely, farely, the Quack might have gone the lourney with less Expence and a smaller Equipage. The

The Greek Hiftory affords us another notable Example in the Kingdom of Macedonia. Long before the Birth of King Philip, there hadpend a famous Conspiracy, which of one State L made two, and divided the Court, the Towns and the Families, upon the most trivial Occafion imaginable; one Maleager, Governor of a Frontier-Town, and General of the Cavalra. having a handsome Wife, and withall so good natur'd, as feldom fuffer'd any of her Lovers to die of Despain. The King hearing of her Beauty and Gallantry, had a Mind to give hen a Visit in private, but finding her no such exquifite Beauty, as Fame had represented her to his Fancy, he at first Sight betray'd his Disgust, and presently west away in a Huff; which Affront our stately Dame, (who had no ill Opinion of her own Merit) refented fo briskly, that from that very Hour the vow'd Revenge : And not being able to effect it better, than by cotrupting her Husband's Fidelity, and debauching him from the Service of his Mafter : the employ'd all her Charms to that Purpose; till at last, by the continual Croakings of this Night Raven, the poor Man had loft his Reafon, and forgor his Duty; and by this Bosom Cockatrice became fo impoison'd, that he quitted the Service of his King, and imbark'd himfelf in the Party of a Tyrant, without knowing truly, what Motion drove him, nor what Passion he reveng'd; he acted a Part he understood not, and was but his Wife's Soldier, when he thought he was the Head of the Revolt. Whitness of the anti- about the country in

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-at Tis undoubtedly a Truth, that Kings cannot Reigh without Ministers : and fcarce dels -Certain, that they cannot live without Favouricer: The wifeft Princes in the World, the Aucouffuses and the Amonines, the Constantines, and -the Theodofiuffer it they fould revive, would sonce again, as well as formerly, give Testimonies of human Affection, and might with Rea-Son love one Man (vereris puribus) rather than another; For Virtue is not fo auftere and fa--vage as to destroy Nature, nor do the Politicks oblige a Prince to divest himself of Humanity: His Motions need only be just and well regulated; Let him thew his Bounty and his Kindness to particular Persons, let him enjoy his Divertions, his Complaifances, and his Friendships too; but still it were to be wish'd he would observe a Proportion and Measure in the Distribution of his Favours. Let not Nero make his Horse a Consul, nor every Fid-- ler a Minister of State; Let not a inighty Monarch debauch Nobility, (the Skreen of Majesty) by conferring Honours on the Sons of Earth, and little People, as void of Quality as Merit; Let him not encourage Villany by Preferments, the proper Dowry of Virtue; nor impoverish the Publick to make one Manunmeasurably rich. Let there bea Man (the Didates both of Religion and Reason allow it) who is the Prince's Confident, and on whom he may like the Sun, more peculiarly dart down his Beams, but let there not be any, who Day and Night befiegeth the King, who by a violent Usurpation (the most abhorrible Monopoly in Nature (appropriates him to himself: For he who

who impales a Good, which ought to belong to the publick; attempts the same Injustice, as if

he hid the Sun from all the World.

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There is nothing that recommends a Prince's Judgment, or that is of more Importance to his Safety, than a discreet Choice of his Ministers : a Man cannot conduct a Boat, nor guide a Chariot, nor manage an Horse, without making use of Address and Method, and shall those, who are to direct Mankind, jump into the Imploy, without any preparatory Discipline? We come to the Knowledge of Affairs, and the Dexterity of ordering them, by Experience and Reason; a Place does not presently make a Man wifer than he was before; nor are we to expect Revelations, nor think Heaven obliged to endow a Prince's Ministers with the Spirit of well governing, and render his precipitate Election valid and successful by a sudden Illumination: Courtiers are the Matter, and the Prince is the Artift, who can easily render this Matter fairer, but not better than it is; he can add to it Colours and Shape on the Outside, but cannot give it any interior Goodness. He can bestow the Office and the Title, but he cannot confer Qualifications; the Knowledge of Things past, the Penetration into Things to come: Light which disembroils the Intrigues of the Court, the Science of making War, and the Dexterity of treating Peace. In a Word, he may make an Idol, but he can neither make a Spirit of it, nor an Able-Man.

Yet even in Christendom such Idols are to be seen; there have been always unworthy Persons happy; Monkeys caressed in Kings Cabinets and

apparell'd

an Authority, which is blind and dumb, which neither knows nor understands, which appears only and dazzles; pure refined Authority you may call it, for it has not any Mixture of Virtue or Reason. There are Grandees, who are only remarkable by their Greatness, and their Greatness is all without them: They resemble certain fruitless Mountains in some Parts of the World, which produce neither Herb, nor Plant, they seem to touch Heaven with their stately Tops, yet serve the Earth for no Use, and therefore their Sterility makes their Height accursed.

Princes therefore should make a strick Inquiry into the Abilities and Virtues of those they Imploy; they should not suffer themselves to be led by Oceasion, but take for their Instruments such as are able, not fuch as frand next, or first offer themselves; wherein too, they should regard not only a general Sufficiency, but a particular Fitness for discharging those Charges, in which they place them; they must not think an expert Soldier, that hath fignalized himself in divers Battles, is therefore qualified to be fent on an Embasy; nor make an old Prodigal Lord, Treafurer, and submit the Exchequer to his Dispose, because having in his Youth profus'd away all his own Estate, he now speaks admirably well of Frugality.

Nor should a Prince presently thrust into his Council all those, whose Conversation is grateful to him; we ought to make a Difference betwixt Persons who delight us, and those who are profitable to us; betwixt the Recreations of the

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Mind, and the Necessities of the State; and if a Sovereign take not special Care in this Examen. he will commit irremediable Errors; and fuch whereby he may render not only his own Reign miserable, but also his Memory accursed, and reproach'd in Ages to come. He therefore ought not to follow his own private Affections or Inclinations, but abandon all Capricio's and Fantaffes in this Matter: Let him in other Things sport and divert himself as he pleaseth, but in a Choice of fo high Concernment, he must use the Severity of his Judgment, and at first bring with him an Indifferency of Will; It ought to be a pure Operation of Reason, freed and dispoil'd of Love or Hate.

For the Mischiefs arising from ill Ministers are no less fatal, than various, part of which we have already recounted, and to fum them up all, is almost as difficult as to prevent them. If they are ignorant, they ruin the State, their Mafter and themselves, by their Weakness; if they are false and treacherous, they fet the Publick to Sale, and betray its Interest for Money : If they are Men of ill Principles, they blow up their Prince to Vanity by Flatteries, and banish Truth from the Palace; they put him upon extravagant Defigns, or endeavour to drown him in Voluptuousness; they exhaust the Royal Treasury by their Profuseness, and strip poor People to the very Skin to feed their insatiable Avarice; they rob the Prince of his noblest and most stable Throne, the Hearts of his Subjects, by creating Fears and mutual Jealousies between them; and whilst with vain Pretences and Endeavours, no less impracticable than unjust, E 3 they

they would feem to make him more absolute than his Forefathers, they render him less confiderable at Home, and consequently less rever'd Abroad, than any of his Ancestors, they manage Affairs according to their private Fancies, and hate publick Councils; having commited Extravagancies that render them liable to lustice, the rest of their Life is spent, not to ferve their Mafter, but to fave their own Necks; fo that in their following Councils they confult not his Advantage, but their own Defence, and make his Interest stoop to their Conveniencies; what care they how much the People be provok'd, they had rather their Country should be involv'd in all the Miseries and Desolations of a Civil War, or be made a Prey to a Foreign Invader, than they themselves brought to an Account before an Impartial Tribunal; fince in the first Case, they hope to shift amonst the Croud, but in the fecond, can expect nothing but certain Roin, for their conscious Fears prefage what will happen; they know well enough the Ills they have done must be defended with greater, and if the Law live, they must die; wherefore these being their Courses, and that the Plaque causes not so great a Desolation, as one of these accursed Favourites, it might be wish'd, that this Prayer might be added to all the publick Litanies of Christians; Lord turn away from all States an Evil, which is the Cause of So many other Evils: Deny not Sovereign Princes the Spirit of Conduct, which is fit for them to govern by: Give them Understanding enough to counsel themselves well, and to chase their Counsellors as they ought.

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To conclude, as the first Advances of 112 Court-Favourites are commonly base and shames ful, their Progress vile, wicked and deftructives their fort Continuances attended with Ha- L zards and Auxieties, fo their Eclipfes are ever more fatal, and their Falls desperate; they are generally furpriz'd with Ruin, and their Defeat is like that of forlorn Troops, cut in Pieces before they can rally, or be reinforc'd. Private Men oftentimes fall upon their Legs and find Friends to relieve, at least to commiserate them; and Bankrupt Merchants are daily feen to rife again like Phanixes out of their own Dust; but with Courtiers and Statesmen there are no Degrees of Misfortune; those Ladders they clamber'd up with so much Sweat, Address and Difficulty, upon the smallest Misstep, serve but to render their Precipitation more notorious; when they are hurl'd down from all those bubled Glories, their best Comfore is, not to furvive their Destiny, and their greatest Misery is, when they outlive themselves, to fee their Families buried in their Ruins, and all the Advantages of their Honour and Fortune turn'd against them, like an Army disipated with the Fury of its own Cannon; then too late, they find themselves forfaken of all those Alliances, which they had with so much Subtilty contracted, vainly imagining to have laid a Foundation of everlasting Greatness: Their Cobweb Policies are unravell'd in a Moment; for no fooner do they begin to decline, but their most oblig'd Creatures shun, them most, and, like Haman's Wife, are the first Harbingers of their Ruin. Those that were raised by their CounCountenance, not daring to own any Love or Honour to their Persons, lest they should be inwolv'd in their Ruin, by being at last suspected. as concern'd in their Crimes; their own Servants conclude it but Justice, as well as Prudence, to expose their Faults; their Enemies triumph over them, and even their Friends think it Charity enough to afford them an infulting Pity; and the People, who with Reason universally hated. but feared them before, are now privileg'd to surfe them; nay, the Prince himself, in whose Service perhaps they wounded their Confciences. and for whose Pleasures they bleed, uses them but as the Skreen of Envy, and hoping with their Ruin to gratify many, and please all, gives them up, when he cannot in Prudence longer Support them, as a propitiatory Sacrifice to the enrag'dMultitude, and becomes as inexorable to their Petizions, as they had been formerly to the more just Requests of others in Diftress.

in fine, having long since forfeited their Inmocency (the sweet Retreat of oppress'd Virtue)
they at last find no Sanctuary sufficient to protest them, but are precipitated out of the World
loaded with Guilt and Shame, and the Ruins of
Nations, and the Destruction of their Masters,

and the Executions of all Mankind.